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physiology and pathology, cellular biology, pathological anatomy, comparative neurology, physiological chemistry, anthropology and bacteriology.

Annual and Analytical Encyclopædia of Practical Medicine, by CHARLES E. DE M. SAJOURS, M. D., and 100 associates assisted by corresponding editors, collaborators, and correspondence. Illustrated by chromolithographs, engravings and maps. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, 1899. Vol. II, pp. 607.

The two volumes already issued come down to and include diphtheria. Most of the sections in the entire work are prepared under the immediate supervision of the editor, and are submitted to members of the assistant staff for revision and correction. Each author can change, erase and add. This second volume inaugurates the plan of work as regards elaboration. Some of the best articles in the present volume of interest to psychologists are on deaf-mutism, catalepsy and cocaineomania.

The volumes thus far published are of very attractive appearance, printed in large clear type on two column pages, and tastefully and conveniently bound, and what is perhaps best of all in most cases bring down the literature of the more important subjects to the present year. Such a work was greatly needed in practical medicine, and the high character of the authors, as well as the work which has thus far appeared, is sufficient to stamp the encyclopædia as an honor to American scholarship, a necessity for practical physicians and a convenience, not to say a luxury, for psychologists.

Foot-notes to Evolution, Series of Popular Addresses on the Evolution of Life, by DAVID STARR JORDAN, Ph. D., President Leland Stanford, Jr., University, with supplementary addresses by Professors E. G. Conklin, F. M. MacFarland, J. P. Smith. Appleton and Co., N. Y., 1898. pp. 392.

These papers on organic evolution were originally given as oral lectures before University Extension Societies in California, and some have already appeared in the *Arena* and *Popular Science Monthly*. It is not intended as a text-book on evolution, although most of its phases are touched on, partly because the different topics are very unequally treated. President Jordan's papers are entitled—the kinship of life; evolution, what it is and what it is not; the elements of organic evolution; the heredity of Richard Roe; distribution of species; latitude and vertebræ; the evolution of mind; degeneration; heredity insufficiency; the woman of evolution and the woman of pessimism; the stability of truth; the struggle of realities. There are twenty-eight illustrations and five full page plates. The topics are treated in a very lucid and popular way, and the book marks an important addition to the illustrations and demonstrations of the development theory.

The Gospel According to Darwin, by WOODS HUTCHINSON. Chicago, 1898. pp. 241.

This book is an effort to glance at some of the influences affecting human hope and happiness from the evolutionary standpoint, and to show how this attitude has a broad and a secure basis for courage and happiness in the present and for hope in the future that the message of Darwin is really the gospel of good, and that the natural is as wonderful as the supernatural, so that we need not longer limit our worship to the mysterious. Darwinism, as the author conceives it, has a wonderful power to broaden and deepen religious interest in the spirit of worship. The chapters are entitled—the fifth gospel, the

omnipotence of good, the holiness of instinct, the beauty of death, life eternal, love as a factor in evolution, courage the first virtue, strength of beauty, the benefits of over population, the duty and glory of reproduction and the economics of prostitution, the value of pain, lebenslust. The author is eloquent and poetic, and in many respects suggests Drummond, but has less sympathy with conservatism.

Les Pensées de Tolstoï, d'après les Textes Russes, par OSSIP-LOURIÈ. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 179.

In this little book with a preface dedicated to Ribot, the writer selects pregnant quotations from Tolstoï, and groups them under the heads of life, man, society, religion, power, patriotism, militarism, riches, work, happiness, science, art, education, feminism, love, marriage, the good, evil, truth, the ideal, and death. A complete list of Tolstoï's works are appended, and also a list of works in different countries that have been influenced by Tolstoï. Each quotation is numbered for cross reference to sources.

La Philosophie de Charles Secrétan, par F. PILLON. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 197.

Secrétan is known as the philosopher of liberty, from the title of his chief work which treats of liberty, human and divine, in a special connection with the three great Christian dogmas of creation, fall and redemption. Liberty and the philosophy of Christianity are for him synonymous terms. The material of the books falls into the three natural chapters of metaphysics, morals and critical observations.

Dynamic Idealism, by A. H. LLOYD, Ph. D. Chicago, 1898. pp. 248.

This is an elementary course in metaphysics of psychology first entered upon in lectures before the students in the University of Michigan. Psychology without metaphysics is useless if not absurd, and real psychology is metaphysics. The author has been more interested in the relation of the psychological theory to dualism or monoism than to any of its mere external details. Only metaphysical principles can make any process really complete. The first duty of psychology is to give the distinct doctrine of the soul. The organs of the soul are after all the true definition of it. The author discusses in the first part, the world and things including change, organism, body, outer world; secondly, ideas not as forms but as forces; consciousness as interest, etc.; and thirdly the world of acts, the will, the living ideal. The appendix contains a study of immortality in outline.

A Treatise on Aphasia and other Speech Defects, by H. CHARLTON BASTIAN. London, 1898. pp. 366.

Five of the seventeen chapters of this work are reproductions with a few additions from the author's Lumleian lectures, and treats the subject in a more complete way than has hitherto been attempted. Theoretical opinions are in general avoided and very many typical cases, some of which are from the author's own observation, are presented, especially where the necropsy was carefully made. Speculative classifications are to a great extent omitted, and some attempt is made to simplify the nomenclature. The relation between thought and language, classification of speech defects and those of writing, due to structural or functional degradation, amnesia, etiology, and modes of recovery, amimia, prognosis and treatment are perhaps the studies most fully treated. This work in general, comprehensive as it is, well illustrates the fact that we really know far more about sensory than we do about motor aphasia, and quickens the hope that the long promised and long delayed work of Dejerine will soon appear.